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sea before John Bull's peace officers received information of the fraud. What a school for every species of vice is opened by war! The corruptions and vices occasioned by the operation of this system, are beyond the power of the imagination to conceive."

Leech became religiously serious in Salem, Mass.; but those impressions were soon effaced by the influence of war-scenes. "Perhaps the great reason why these serious impressions were so transient, was because the company I kept was so unfavorable to their growth. Most of my time was spent about the shipping; among these were many privateers, the profanity of whose crews was such that it had passed into a proverb. It was usual to say to a gross swearer, 'You swear like a privateer's-man.' Religion could not flourish in an atmosphere tainted by their vices.

Once more in a man-of-war, my seriousness all vanished like mist before the sun. Alas, it was poor soil to nourish the seed of life! barren of every thing that related to purity, religion, and morality."

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Our pages have lately been so much occupied either with an account of the London Convention, or with matters growing out of that movement, as to exclude regular reports of our ordinary operations at home; but we hardly need say, that they have for the most part held on their course with their usual success. It is no small matter to spread through the community, five or six thousand copies of a periodical every month on such a subject, besides all the tracts, and pamphlets, and volumes we are occasionally putting in circulation.

Besides our General Agent stationed at our Depository, we have only one lecturing agent in addition to our Corresponding Secretary, who lectures more or less every week, besides conducting the Society's correspondence, and superintending its publications. From Mr. Miller, we have received no recent report; and our Secretary, since his return from Europe, has been much more than usually engrossed with our general operations. Still he has visited Portsmouth, N. H., three lectures; Reading and Stoneham; South Reading, four lectures; Medford, two; Woburn, three; Lowell, three; Bedford, two; Dracut, and Wayland; Pepperell, two; Townsend, Groton and Leominster; Fitchburg, Mass., and New Ipswich, N. H., each two; Sudbury, two; Southborough, three; besides several in Boston, and some other places.

Our President, like his lamented predecessor, has continued his labors in the same department with much acceptance and success. We are not able to report the extent of these services; but we have heard of his lectures in Concord, N. H., in Windsor, Vt., in Haverhill and Ipswich, Mass., and in a variety of towns near Portsmouth, the place of his residence. Of several, the newspapers gave a pretty full and a very favorable account; but we have not the papers at hand to copy the reports they gave.

ORGANIZATIONS.—Of these, several have recently been formed; but we are not able now to give, as we have not received, a full account of them. In *South Reading*, we have a number of excellent friends. The venerable pastor of the Congregational Church (Rev. Reuben Emerson) began his labors in this cause more than twenty-five years ago, during the active services of Worcester, organized a branch of the Massachusetts Peace Society, and kept it in vigorous operation as long, probably, as any other in the land. His heart is with us still, and doubtless will be through life. In the Baptist minister, (Rev. Charles Evans), who knows more than most of us about war, from having visited the four quarters of the globe, and seen its dire results, we found a warm and active coadjutor, and men of kindred spirit in both the Congregational and Baptist societies. We should be glad to mention some names, especially one among our female

friends there; but it may perhaps suffice to say, that the best and most influential persons in the place are decidedly and actively on our side. They organized a society of excellent materials; and we trust they will *work* enough to grow in numbers and usefulness.

In *North Brookfield*, where our Secretary spent a Sabbath lately, the friends of peace met, Dea. Tyler Bacheller in the chair, and concluded, as the best organization for that place, to appoint a Corresponding Committee, "whose duty it shall be to attend to the general interests of the cause in that town and vicinity." Our excellent friend, and one of our principal delegates to the late Convention in London, Professor *Amasa Walker*, and *Ezra Batcheller*, a prominent and influential member of society, whose heart is in every good work, were selected for the committee. Their venerable and excellent Pastor has always welcomed our servants with cordiality to his pulpit, and his people have responded promptly and generously to their appeals. They did so in this case. More than forty dollars were subscribed in an hour or two; and the subscription probably reached fifty or more. North Brookfield has a set of enterprising, fine spirited inhabitants; and we trust it will yet become, in our cause, a centre for all that region. Prof. Walker, when in health, is a host in himself; and there are some noble spirits ready to work with him.

OUR LITTLE NAVY.

"We have just been presented," says the *Washington Capitol*, "with a copy of the Naval Register of the United States. A slight inspection of this pamphlet has furnished us with much information new to us, and which, we trust, will prove interesting to our readers, when presented in a condensed form.

1. Our navy can boast at present of eleven ships of the line; of which four are on the stocks, and two must be rebuilt or razed before they can be brought into service. 2. One razee. 3. Fifteen frigates, of which three are on the stocks, and one is, we believe, about to be broken up. 4. Seventeen sloops of war, of different classes, besides the six ordered to be built. 5. Eight brigs of different sizes. 6. Eight schooners. 7. Five steamers, since the destruction of the *Missouri*. 8. Three store-ships.

This constitutes our whole effective force in ships, viz: 68, large and small. Of officers we find 69 captains, 96 commanders, 332 lieutenants, 136 surgeons of the different grades, 21 chaplains, 23 engineers, 31 masters, 123 passed midshipmen, 408 midshipmen, 9 master's mates, 35 boatswains, 40 gunners, 35 carpenters, and 35 sailmakers, making a total of 1493 persons who receive liberal salaries, whether idle or on duty. There are besides 1 general of marines, 1 lieutenant colonel, 4 majors, 13 captains and 40 lieutenants.

The officers in the navy receive three different grades of pay, according as they are doing duty at sea, doing duty on shore, or doing nothing, besides being paid their travelling expenses when under orders, and receiving pay of a higher rank when doing the duty of that rank.

A captain at sea receives \$4000 per an.; otherwise employed, \$3500; doing nothing, \$2500. A commander at sea receives \$2500; otherwise employed, \$2100; doing nothing, \$1800. A lieutenant at sea receives \$1800; otherwise employed, \$1500; doing nothing, \$1200. A passed midshipman at sea or other duty, \$750; doing nothing, \$600."

A few things in this abstract deserve our notice.

1. *The proportion of Officers.*—The captains or commanders average nearly three to every ship; the lieutenants, five; the midshipmen, nearly eight; all with salaries varying from \$4000 to \$600. The whole number of officers, including the marines, is 1552 for 68 ships; an average of about 23 officers to each ship. Is there, in a time of peace, or even of war, any